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THE "ANTI-REDS".

PLAN TO OVERTHROW CANTON GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL'S MISSION.

The putting into practice of Soviet principles by the Canton authorities in several districts of Kwangtung is being much resented by the people. Some experiment has already been made on lines of what the Chinese call the "4/4/2" system, by which property-owners are required to hand over 40 per cent. of their belongings to the Government, 40 per cent. is retained by themselves and 20 per cent. is given to labour organisations. Yet another scheme, based somewhat on the same principles, and known as the "3/3/3/1" system, is also now being enforced. The result of these systems is that the people are being called upon to bear heavy losses, much to their chagrin.

There is now apparent a feeling of strong opposition to Bolshevik rule, and this is said to be growing in strength daily. One consequence of this is that the Cantonese are now asking military leaders of other provinces to come to their aid with a view to driving the Bolsheviks from Canton. A reflection of this development is now apparent in the fact that General Law Tsun-wan is according to the reports that he is helping in organising the anti-Communist movement. He is therefore leaving Hongkong to-day aboard the French Mail steamer, Tonkin for Haiphong, and his intention is to visit the Military Governors of Yunnan, Hunan and Szechuan in order to conclude an alliance for the purpose of ousting the "Reds" from Canton. He will first consult with General Tang Chi-yao, the Tschun of Yunnan. Accompanying him are several important personages, including Mr. Lim Yick, M.P., and Mr. Chan Tai-jung, M.P., both of whom are Kwangsi men, and Mr. Wong Nam-wai, his secretary.

SHANGHAI LABOUR CONDITIONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS QUESTIONS.

London, August 5.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Johnston, Mr. McNeill pointed out that the regulations proposed by the Child Labour Commission had not yet voluntarily been adopted by any of the mills in the International Settlement at Shanghai, pending enforcement by bye-law, but the Cotton Millowners' Association, including all the British mills, had approved of the main provisions. Mr. Johnston asked how the Foreign Secretary possessed such erroneous information as he did during a recent debate on China, and Mr. McNeill thought it arose from a confusion of accounts received here between the attitude of the millowners and their action of voluntarily adopting the rule.—*Reuter.*

Expediting Commission of Enquiry.

London, August 5.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Foot Mitchell, Mr. McNeill said that he had no information that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai had pledged itself to continue the anti-British boycott for a year. Everything possible was being done to expedite a judicial commission of enquiry into the Shanghai disturbances.—*Reuter.*

STRIKE OUTLOOK.

FACTORS WHICH DELAY NORMALITY.

Chinese Merchants Conferring.

A tour of the city this morning and a round of enquiries in official circles show that there is but little change in the situation. All that it is possible to do in Hongkong towards ending the existing state of things, appears to have been done, and the further alteration of the situation is obviously in the hands of others. The resumption of the river traffic and the movement of cargoes depends on the action of those up in Canton, the lifting of the general boycott depends (so declare the Chinese themselves) on the completion of negotiations over the Shanghai incident, and it would seem that we have to accept things as they are for some considerable time yet. There seems to be an absolute deadlock in this Labour boycott, there are no negotiations, and each side appears to be waiting for the other side to move first. Unless the workers, who are being detained against their will in Canton, exercise their rights of freedom and force the officials to allow them to leave and to resume the river traffic, there will undoubtedly be an indefinite continuance of the present state of trade stagnation.

Chinese Shops Hit.

All local services are going well and so far as the purely administrative and internal life of Hongkong is concerned it is hard to tell that there is a "strike" on. Of course, a good many of the local firms are at working very short-handed, but in the majority of cases there is very little inconvenience being felt because of the lessened amount of work to be done. So far as the big Chinese retail shops are concerned there is very little business being done apart from that over the provision counters. Money is not being spent in the normal way and all such stores as those that sell clothing, silks, fancy goods, etc., have been badly hit. It can be said that all non-essential trade is practically at a standstill, and, of course, it is the Chinese retailer who is the most hardly hit in this business. One official of a large Chinese department store told a *Telegraph* representative this morning that they had far too many employees for the amount of work to be done, and that some of them would have to be dismissed, temporarily, at any rate. Thus the action of one set of workmen is operating to the detriment of another set.

Godowns Full.

Regarding the traffic on the harbour and the apparent busy doings of junks and cargo boats, the majority of the work being performed consists of shifting cargoes from one side of the harbour to another, to different godowns for convenience of storage. A fair amount of new cargo is constantly arriving from Europe and America and it is the finding of room for this that entails a lot of work. Most of the godowns are now full and it can safely be said that Hongkong today is the repository of goods to the value of many millions sterling. This storage not only entails rent, but also interest on the capital represented and premiums on insurance, etc.—Items which must eventually be borne either by the importers and merchants as losses or transferred to the selling price of the articles. It is all in the direction of increasing the cost of living, not only to foreigners, but to the Chinese who can least afford to bear it.

GERMAN RESTORATION.

FURTHER EVACUATION ORDERED.

Paris, August 5.
The Conference of Ambassadors has passed a resolution requesting the inter-Allied Military Commission to instruct the military forces in the occupied area to evacuate Duesseldorf, Dulsburg and Ruhrort.—*Reuter.*

FRANCE'S WAR DEBTS.

BRITAIN SEEKS CONCLUSION.

London, August 5.
In the House of Commons, replying to questions, the Hon. Walter Guinness said that official negotiations as regards the French war debt had begun on July 27. The French experts had returned to Paris to consult their Government. Mr. Guinness presumed that the negotiations would resume in due course. "His Majesty's Government feel convinced that the time has come when this question should be brought to a conclusion." (Cheers).—*Reuter.*

The Stock Exchange.

So far as the re-opening of the Stock Exchange is concerned, there is little likelihood that this will take place just yet. Not until money flows much more freely is it intended to risk a violent and precipitate fall in the market quotations. It is generally agreed that the strike prices of local stocks were much too high and that a fall would create a healthier and more stable tone. That fall is bound to come no matter whether the market is closed for a month or six months, but if the market is opened before the circulation of cash becomes more or less normal the preponderance of sellers—men who want money and who are now unable to raise it owing to credit avenues being virtually closed—would cause a fall far greater than would be either economic or desirable. So the argument goes, and so the exchanges do not reopen for public business.

To Break Boycott.

To consider the existing tightness of the money market and generally to find ways and means of encompassing the trade slump brought about by the present boycott, Chinese merchants will meet members of the British General Chamber of Commerce at a meeting at four o'clock this afternoon. Chinese representatives on the Council will also participate in the exchange of views.

In an interview with one of the Chinese merchants this morning a *Telegraph* reporter was told of the serious effects which are being produced by the cessation of steamship services between Hongkong and Canton, in consequence of which the co-operation of the British merchants, as well as that of the Hongkong Government, will be sought at the meeting to bring pressure to bear on those responsible for the situation up in Canton. Not only are no goods being sent to Canton, but attempts to bring cargo through to this port are being checked by terrorist methods. Regarding the other Treaty Ports, it is stated that the Piece Goods Merchants' Guild has requested the Chinese Chamber representatives to voice the complaint that merchandise is being prevented from landing at these ports, through acts of violence and intimidation on the part of the students. In some cases the merchandise is even confiscated, and this action has had its serious effect on Hongkong trade by introducing an element of uncertainty into business dealings.

These and other problems will receive consideration at this afternoon's meeting. The Chinese representatives in addition to the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotowall are Messrs. Yau Li-chuen, J. M. Wong, Ho Kwong, Ho Yu, Mok Ching-kwong, Yau Yu-ting, and Li Koon-chun.

BRITAIN & CHINA

EARL BALFOUR EXPLAINS SITUATION.

CHINA'S TASK.

London, Aug. 5.
In the House of Lords, Lord Gosford, asking the Government to make a statement with regard to the situation in China, emphasised that every party and class in Britain would welcome the development of a strong and prosperous and united China. He paid a tribute to the devotion of the small British communities in China. Every Englishman, in England or in China, deeply deplored the suffering caused to the Chinese. He appealed for a prompt fulfilment of the Washington Conference obligations as a proof of our good faith and goodwill. He opined that the Chinese would find the means to appoint a Chinese delegation representing the whole country and fulfil its obligations. He concluded by urging the appointment of a British statesman of world reputation as a Special Commissioner for China.

Earl Balfour, in reply, dwelt on China's lack of a real Central Government, and the internal troubles, which he emphasised were not due to any foreign action. The Chinese had been masters in their own house, and no substantial portion of responsibility for China's present unhappy position fell on foreign countries, certainly did not fall on any British government. He opined that there was no clear policy for Britain or any country having relations with China which could directly go to the root of the evil. China alone could bring about that change in her political situation which would give promise of happier relations between China and the rest of the world. All that we could do, was to do our best to mitigate the situation. Lord Balfour expressed his indignation at the flood of absolutely unfounded calumny which was poured out upon Britain with regard to industrial conditions in China, perhaps from ignorance and prejudice, but he feared also from deeper projects intended not to help the Chinese but to injure the British.

China's Own Salvation.

Lord Balfour emphasised that the Government desired a judicial and public enquiry into the Shanghai trouble as soon as possible which would command the confidence not merely of other countries but of China herself. He hoped that a conference arising from the Treaty of Washington would meet soon, and he emphasised that delay in that connection was not due to Britain which had ratified the Treaty immediately after the conference. He also emphasised the difficulty caused by the chaos in China, but hoped, nevertheless, that the conference would be fruitful of good results. It was impossible for us to delay carrying out the Washington obligations with a view to relieving or modifying old Treaties in such manner, as if they were properly used, they would be of infinite benefit to China and, he hoped, of no small benefit to China's friends and allies. He emphasised British sympathy and goodwill towards China. We would do everything we reasonably could to help the Chinese help themselves, but China must work out her own salvation effectively, and obtain a vigorous and Central Government which would secure the ordinary requisites of civilisation before anything that the Treaty Powers could do would really produce a great or permanent effect.—*Reuter.*

GOLD STANDARD.

CHANCELLOR'S SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

London, Aug. 5.
After a vigorous defence of the gold standard by Mr. Winston Churchill, the House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith attacked the return to the gold standard as premature, and blamed it for the increasing unemployment. He complained that there was no decrease of internal to correspond with the increase of external prices. "Everybody knows that the Australian Government was told to raise money in New York, not here."

Mr. Churchill said that no responsible party had challenged the principle of the gold standard. "If we had not taken this action, the rest of the Empire would have taken it without us, and come to a gold standard not of the pound sterling but of the dollar."

Among the "solid, remarkable factors" to be considered as consequences of the gold standard, Mr. Churchill mentioned that capital issues for domestic purposes in the first six months of 1925 exceeded by more than double the similar issues in the first six months of 1924. Sterling had recovered parity with the gold dollar and established the equilibrium of the Australian and South African currencies. The Bank of England's gold had increased by 8 to 9 millions and the general money rate had eased.

The general tendency in foreign countries towards stabilisation had increased. For instance, India could now consider a sterling rate at which to stabilise the rupee.

He added that a coal subsidy was very objectionable, but was greatly preferable to a veiled subsidy on export.—*Reuter.*

CHINA'S NEW ERA.

TREATY FINALLY RATIFIED.

Washington, Aug. 5.
The Nine Power Treaty relating to China has been formally ratified by the representatives of the eight Powers and the United States. The Chinese Minister has issued a statement extolling the treaties as triumphs of American diplomacy and the adoption of the Monroe doctrine in the Orient, ensuring a new era for China.—*Reuter's American Service.*

MACAO RUN.

THREATS WHICH ARE IGNORED.

An interesting circumstance in connection with the steamboat communications being maintained between Hongkong and Macao has been the receipt, during the past twenty-four hours, of threatening letters by the officers of the various boats. Anonymous notes inform the officers that unless they stop running the boats they will come to harm.

The Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Mr. J. Arnold, has also received a letter warning him that unless the boat *Alva* on the Macao run is laid up he will regret it. Needless to say, neither the officers of the various boats or Mr. Arnold are taking notice of the letters. The service of boats between Macao and Canton, which was stopped at one time, is now being spasmodically resumed. Some days a boat makes the journey and some days not. There are plenty of passengers offering if and when the service is resumed.

PRINCE'S TOUR.

St. Helena, Aug. 5.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sailed from here aboard HMS. *Repulse*.—*Reuter.*

STRANDED SHIP.

NO CREW, NO FOOD, NO ASSISTANCE.

"Leung Kwong" Master's Action.

Rioting ashore, a crew conspicuous by its absence and no provisions was the position of the s.s. *Leung Kwong* shortly after her arrival at Kongmoon on July 10th.

The master, Mr. James R. Wilson, considered it a suitable occasion for the flying of a distress signal and when, despite the presence of a British gunboat in Harbour, no assistance was forthcoming and when, a little later, the purser rejected the ship with the information that the anti-British feeling was intense and added that the lives of the European officers were in danger, he decided that the only course left open to him was to leave the ship. After depositing his ship's papers and armament at the Customs House, he obtained passage to Hongkong, accompanied by the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer.

The sequel to the story was an action at the Summary Court this morning before Mr. Justice Wood, the master suing the Chiat Wo S.S. Company, the owners, for \$1,000 representing salary to the end of July and the value of personal property left behind and considered lost.

The Chief Officer also sued the company in a similar action.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the plaintiffs and the owners were defended by Mr. D. MacCallum.

Mr. G. R. Haywood outlined the facts of the case, mentioning that the legal position in the case of the Chief Officer was rather different to that of the master, and went on to say that the feeling against Europeans in Kongmoon was so intense that even when the master decided to leave he found it impossible to obtain a sampan to take him ashore. A sampan was eventually obtained for them by the purser.

Discharged by Purser?

The Master, in the box, after giving the facts suggested that he was discharged by the purser who was acting as agent on behalf of the owners.

Cross-examined he admitted that he employed the European officers but subsequently said that he only engaged them on the company's behalf and paid them with the money provided by the company.

Mr. MacCallum: As master of a ship you are monarch of all you survey?—I suppose so.

Do you take orders from the purser?—He was taking the place of the commodore on that particular trip.

Do you take orders from the commodore?—Yes.

So far as discipline is concerned?—Oh, no.

When you reached Kongmoon you considered you were in enemy water?—Yes.

Did you consider the ship had been captured?—No, I knew the ship was all right; she is Chinese owned. Our lives were in danger.

So you deserted her?—I think the owners knew that the crew would leave the boat in Kongmoon.

Were your orders to take her to Kongmoon and leave her there?—No, if they had told me that we would never have gone.

The purser told you your lives were in danger?—Yes.

He told you purely as a friendly act?—No, I think he was in league with the owners to get our money stopped.

He was nice to you?—Yes, a man who wants to do himself a good turn, generally is very nice.

Mr. Thomas A. Nicholas, chief officer, corroborated.

Mr. MacCallum for the defence, said that so far as the purser was concerned he could never be

CAPTAIN'S DEATH

TRAGIC INCIDENT AT SAILORS' HOME.

SEVERED ARTERY.

A tragedy occurred in the Sailors' Home on Tuesday night, when Captain W. K. Richardson, an inmate of the Home, died from loss of blood caused by the severing of the main artery of one leg.

Early yesterday morning, Captain Richardson was found lying dead on his bed. The bed linen was saturated with blood, and it required but a glance to discover that this emanated from a cut in the artery over the right foot. Two soda bottles were lying on the floor, with their necks broken off. It is believed that, dispensing with the usual opener, the deceased mariner simply smashed off the necks of the bottles, and a splinter must have entered the artery, causing extensive bleeding. A piece of rag bound over the ankle indicated that an attempt was ineffectually made by the deceased to stop the flow.

The deceased, who was 50 years of age, was until recently Captain of the s.s. *Confucius*. Arrangements for his funeral are being made by the police.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

London, August 5.
The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Dangerous Drugs Bill, already passed by the Lords.—*Reuter.*

in a position to discharge a master in circumstances such as existed. The ship, once deserted in the way described, became a total loss.

Mr. Justice Wood asked Mr. MacCallum whether he intended to quote Sections 157 and 158 of the Merchants Shipping Act in his favour and said that in his opinion the master was clearly outside the sections.

No Authority.

Ip Kam-ting, the owner, was called by Mr. MacCallum, and said that the purser had no authority above that of taking passenger money and freight.

He denied when questioned that he sent the vessel to Kongmoon knowing that the crew intended to desert in order to save money.

Mr. MacCallum said that he would urge that the master is acting as he had done had left himself open to an action for unnecessary desertion.

Mr. Haywood said that the master did everything possible under the circumstances. He was unable to obtain assistance, there was no food on board. Could he be expected to stay on board until he starved? Mr. Haywood suggested that it would be inflicting on the plaintiff the penalty for the wilful default of the owners in sending her to Kongmoon.

His Lordship said that there was no evidence to show that there was wilful default. The question resolved itself into one of whether the master was right or wrong in abandoning the ship. It seemed to him that the master left her in his own interests and he could not see how he could come back on the owners' wages. He did not believe there was any conspiracy against the master.

Mr. Haywood said that he would like to look up the cases and the action was adjourned until tomorrow noon.

The action of the Chief Officer is proceeding.

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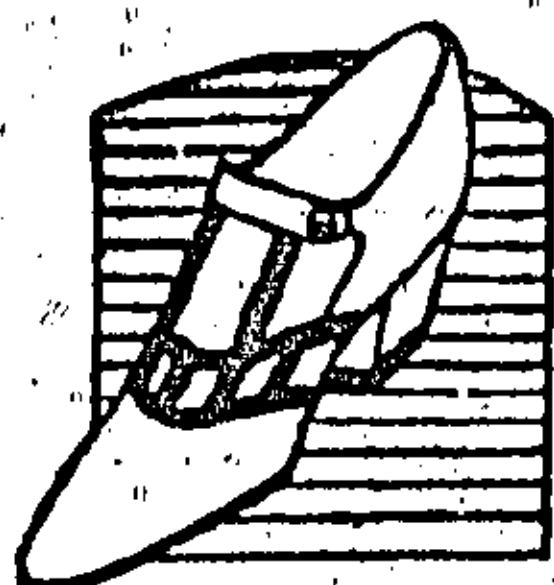
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RETAINING WALLS.

HAPPY VALLEY ENQUIRY.

The collapse of the retaining
wall at Happy Valley, near the
Koon Ma Terrace on June, during
the heavy rainfall, was recalled at
the Central Magistracy where Mr.
S. B. B. McElderry is holding an
enquiry into the circumstances at-
tending the death of Tong Fat, a
coolie who was in charge of a
Public Works Department steam
roller immediately below the wall.

The Coroner was assisted by a
jury composed of Messrs. D. Tem-
pleton (foreman), C. J. Joseph and
A. D. Russell.

The proceedings were continued
yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. S. C.
Brooks, who appeared at the first
hearing for Dr. Leung Cheung-man
of No. 1, Man Chung Fong, said
that since the previous hearing he
had discovered that his firm had
been instructed to watch the pro-
ceedings on behalf of the owners
and contractors, the Tung Shan
Company. He therefore appeared
for the later and not for Dr. Keung
Cheung-man.

Responsibility.

Mr. E. Newhouse (Drainage
Authority P. W. D.), said
that in constructing new
roads the engineer in charge
of such construction was
responsible for the drainage of
storm water which crossed the road.
He had to provide channels and
catchments for the water. These
remarks referred to roads before
building developments took place.
When plans are deposited for the
development of any site, such plans
are, or should be given to him for
recommendation as to the dealing
with the drainage of the site.
During the course of the develop-
ments, the Building Authority were
responsible for the drainage. The
storm water drainage plans of Lot
No. 2383 were referred to him some
time in 1923. He could not say if
they had been carried out or not.

The Coroner: Whose duty is it
to see that the scheme drawn up by
you is carried out?

Witness: The Building Authority
should see to the drainage of the
area.

Mr. Templeton: Has the natural
drainage of the Wong Nei Chung
Valley been disturbed by the con-
struction of Stubbs Road?

Witness: Yes, considerably by
the construction of Stubbs Road
and other roads, as well as the
development of building sites and to
a great extent with the construction
of catchwaters and filter-beds.

Continuing witness said that the
culvert seen by the jury on Tues-
day took the storm water from a
portion of Inland Lot No. 2354, the
remaining portion of the site being
drained by another nullah.

The Coroner: We understand
that during the course of construc-
tion no arrangements were made to
drain the lot?

Witness: That is a matter for
the Building Authority. It is not
my duty and I have made no en-
quiries.

What is Mortar.

Mr. A. R. F. Raven (Partner in
the firm of Messrs. Raven and
Bastoy Architects), said that his
firm were the architects for the
building of Inland Lot No. 2354.
In connection with the develop-
ment of that lot they were given
permission to build a wall on the
other side of Stubbs Road.

On the plans submitted to the
contractor the retaining wall was
to have been built with cement
mortar, consisting of one part of
cement and six parts of sand.

The Coroner: Was any of the
wall built with sea sand?

Witness: There was no sea
sand.

The Coroner: What sort of sand
was it?

Witness: They used material off
the site.

Coroner: Do you consider this
as sand?

Witness: It is a mixture of sand
and mud.

The Coroner: And do you con-
sider that a mixture of one part of
of cement and six parts of sand
and mud carries out the specifica-
tion of the plans.

Witness: No. I inspected the
work and I informed the contrac-
tor that the mortar was not right.

Inspection.

The Coroner: How often did
you visit the work?

Witness: I inspected the place
once a week, sometimes twice
weekly.

Continuing witness said that a
week after telling the contractor
that the mortar was not right he
again visited the scene but did not
notice any improvement. In addi-
tion to this cement mortar there

was a concrete base, consisting of
one part cement, three of sand and
six parts of stone. At one time he
saw some proper sand on the site
but on other times the material
used was not sand.

The Coroner: What did you do
about it?

Witness: I only called their at-
tention to it.

The Coroner: Do you consider
that your responsibility ends by
calling attention to the fact that
the sand or the material being used
was not right?

Witness: I do consider it ends
there.

The Coroner: Do you not con-
sider yourself responsible for see-
ing that the wall is properly built?

Witness: I do not consider
myself responsible when there is
supervision.

The Coroner: What supervision
was there?

Witness: Well, I went there and
saw that the work was going on as
far as possible when I was there.

The Coroner: You had no fore-
man on the work?

Witness: No.

The Coroner: You relied on the
work being carried out and you
going there occasionally. Is that
the usual custom of your firm or of
other firms as well?

Witness: It is the usual custom
of all firms as far as I know.

The Coroner: In this Colony or
elsewhere?

Witness: I am only speaking
of this Colony.

More Water Than Looked For.

Witness continued that he had
considered the possibility of storm
water entering the dump from
Stubbs Road. He had inspected it
and thought that it was quite safe.

The Coroner: Did you not con-
sider that rain water might come
over Stubbs Road and wash away
the wall?

Witness: I did not think there
would be so much rain.

Coroner: You know we have
these heavy rain storms every year?

Witness: Yes. But I did not
consider there would be so much
water coming down the hill.

The Coroner: When was the
last time you inspected the wall
before the storm?

Witness: About June 10, about
three or four days before the storm.

Mr. Raven then went on to give
a detailed description of the
method of constructing the wall,
giving the various dimensions con-
cerned in its construction. The wall
was completed three days before
the storm.

The Coroner: Did you take any
precautions to prevent the earth
from sliding down?

Witness: No, we could not do
anything more but put it over the
edge.

The Coroner: I see that you are
beginning to build the wall again.
Do you think it is safe now?

Witness: It was safe before.

In answer to a further question
witness replied that the wall was
safe owing to its thickness and
height. The cause of the fatal
collapse was probably the shock
and the sudden rush of water from
the back of the wall.

Mr. Templeton: Who selected
the site?

Witness: I do not know, but I
think it was done by the Building
Authority.

Helping the Road.

Mr. Templeton: Did your auth-
ority enforce the building of a re-
taining wall or was it merely sug-
gested that there should be a re-
taining wall?

Witness: We asked permission
to have a retaining wall there.

Mr. Templeton: Why?

Witness: To put our fillings
down and help to support the road.

Mr. Templeton: Who suggested
that you should support the road?

Witness: I do not think it was
suggested at all.

Mr. Templeton: So you were
giving them that privilege for
nothing.

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Russell: Is the cement mor-
tar you are using now the same
as before?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Russell: Do you consider the
present wall to be safe now?

Witness: Yes, certainly. It is
being built to prevent the water
from coming down. I don't say it
will stand severe shock, such as
the force of a 12in. gun or a cannon
being fired at it. It is being built
with extra precautions to take the
strain.

Mr. Joseph: Do you consider
that one part of cement and six
parts of sand and mud is cement
mortar?

Witness: Yes, I consider it
cement mortar.

Mr. Joseph: I understand that
cement mortar in one part cement
and three parts of sand.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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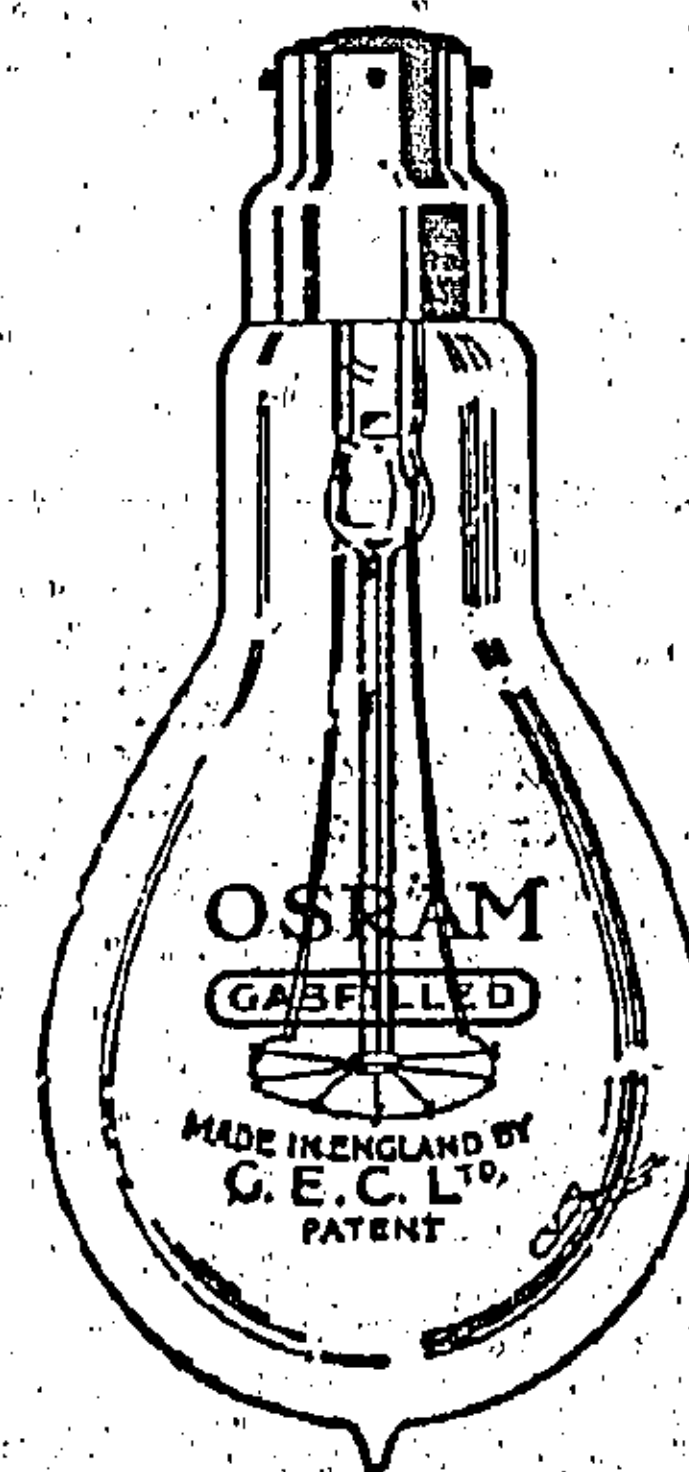
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Reserve Fund \$4,500,000
Sterling \$2,500,000
Silver \$38,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$50,000,000

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation. A. H. BARLOW,
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Hongkong, 7th. January 1925.

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Paid Up Capital \$1,081,375
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4% per annum

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" 3 " 3 " " "
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Chief Manager.

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(Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandate of the Republic of China on the
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Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
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Reserve Funds \$ 9,629,426.24

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Mr. O. ARIMA,
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Hongkong, March 11th 1925.

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(Established 1917.)

CAPITAL:
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Reserve Liabilities of 4,000,000
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The Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1925.

TIMELY RECOLLECTIONS.

It is difficult to get away from the question of extra-territoriality in China, for the subject forms a main plank in the platform of the agitators all over the country, and one meets it in nearly every speech or document emanating from the Chinese side. Evidently it is a matter that has appealed to the thoughtless people who are making such a ridiculous series of demands in the present "crisis"—a kind of catch-phrase of which they probably hardly know the full meaning, much less the merits or otherwise of their claim. Yet it is the one question which, if the Chinese really intend to insist on its fulfilment, is likely to form the chief stumbling block in any future negotiations, and thus bears the greatest importance in all considerations of international policy towards China. We can hardly believe that any of the Powers is the least likely to entertain the immediate abolition of extra-territorial privileges; what ever might be said, or more correctly, rumoured, to the contrary. To do so would amount to an abandonment of the nationals of that particular nation to their fate—a fate of the most unenviable description, in which private spite would have sway and the elements of justice be lacking. That might appear a strong view to take of the matter, but it is justified by a consideration of past instances of foreigners being left to the tender mercies of Chinese courts and prisons. Very appropriately at this juncture there appears elsewhere in our to-day's issue a notice of a book which is now on sale here, entitled "Six Months a Prisoner of the Szechwan Military." Therein are set out the sufferings of a Swiss subject who, being unable to prove his nationality, was left to stand trial at the hands of the Chinese authorities who had arrested him. He actually had no trial whatever, and languished in native prisons, was ill-treated, and his life appeared in danger, until strong pressure from outside, and a full tide of foreign public opinion, procured his release; after six months, during the whole of which period he never once had even a show of trial. To come nearer home, most of our readers will recollect the case of the German, Dr. De Colbert, who

had the misfortune to be arrested in Canton on a charge of sedition, considerably more than a year ago. He was brutally misused, while awaiting trial, was starved, and only released when a new faction obtained predominance in Kwangtung. He suffered as he did because he belonged to a nation, now held up as an example by the agitators, which had lost its extra-territorial privileges through the Great War. All this occurred some considerable time ago, before anything was thought of the present anti-foreign campaign. What would happen were such power over foreigners granted in the near future by the various nations, can well be imagined! Facts speak best, and the Powers have all the facts against abolition of extraterritoriality overwhelmingly on their side.

Chinese Unions.

There is one circumstance arising out of this "strike" which has, more or less, been overlooked and that is the fact that so-called Chinese labour organizations are now avowedly the chief instruments of what is confessedly nothing more nor less than a political agitation. When we speak of Chinese Trades Unions we usually think of them as being comparable to the trades unions at home—organizations of workmen existing for the protection or betterment of workers' conditions. But in this latest manifestation, they are obviously political because there has never been any industrial demand. Especially in the case of the Seamen's Union, do we find the organization exerting its strength purely in a political way, and we agree with the contention of many that these unions should, if possible, be brought under a much stricter supervision. We say so much not because we think it right to interfere with the organization of labour for labour's benefit, but because we know that these bodies, as constituted here, are more or less political in character. It has to be remembered that these Unions are the old Chinese Guilds under another name, and that they were originally formed for purposes quite different from those of the unions at home. Some of them are many hundreds of years old and have always shown a singular adaptability. In the hands of political agitators they may easily prove exceedingly formidable, and it is high time that the Hongkong authorities realised that uncontrolled unions here means the recurrence of political trouble. Not very much more evidence is needed than we have had already to show that these unions—at least some of them—are political. With no labour demands to make and with no complaint of any kind, these unions have called off and are still holding off their men. Surely, this action is purely political in its origin and aim.

Where Communism Fails.

In view of the widespread attention which is at the moment being given to Bolshevism and its effects when put into actual practice, it is interesting to note a viewpoint which has just been put forward by a well-known writer to the effect that whether under Capitalism or Communism it is possible to build businesses so big even geniuses cannot run them, still less the mediocre substitutes for genius. This commentator says that under Capitalism the evil fortunately finds its own cure—whatever grows too large falls apart. But under Communism, enormous centralised monopolies represent the threat.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO RESPECTS HIMSELF IS SAFE FROM OTHERS; HE WEARS A COAT OF MAIL THAT NONE CAN PIERCE.—Longfellow.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2s. 3.15/16d.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., announce that they can now deliver goods from all departments both in Kowloon and Hongkong.

The only case of communicable disease notified last week was one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria, the sufferer being a Chinese.

The silk shipped per the President Jefferson, which sailed from this port at mid-night on July 6th, arrived New York at 6 p.m. on July 31st, having been 24½ calendar days in transit.

A Harbin telegram to the Shunpao says that a Russian bandit, Kosenoff, has been strangled there by order of the High Court this being the first instance in the history of Chinese jurisprudence of a foreigner being executed by the order of the Chinese law courts since the Canton factory days.

The United States Consulate General in Hongkong was closed to business this morning as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. E. A. Bancroft, American Ambassador to Japan, whose funeral service took place at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Tokyo, to-day. The flag of the Consulate was also flown at half-mast.

A customs notification regarding Lamook Islands says the temporary lights there each show a white light, flashing every 12 seconds, thus—Light, 1½ seconds; eclipse, 10½ seconds, and are so arranged that one or the other of them will be visible all round the horizon in clear weather for a distance of about 10 nautical miles.

Passengers departing by s.s. St. Albans yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. and the two Misses Macarthur, and Miss Hooper for Melbourne, Mr. S. D. Chant, Mr. A. C. Mackay, Mrs. D. B. Bone, Mrs. and Miss Soderblom and Mr. J. Jervois, for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. and Misses E. J. and M. F. MacDonald, Mr. A. Pinchoet, Mr. P. Chaurand and Mrs. B. Oman for Manila, Mr. F. G. Ha'os for Brisbane.

ical goal, and when these break up there is nothing Communistic for it to break into. Thus, he says, we find Russian Communists, after testing out their theories, again flirting with Capitalism. These thoughts are particularly arresting at the moment, and they are well worth pondering over. Russia has got herself into a sorry mess by attempting to work fanciful schemes which read all right in text-books but which are found to be very much wanting when put to the test. Had there been no interference with accepted economic systems in that distressed country, matters would have wended themselves, however bad they were after the great political upheaval took place, but under the dictatorship of theorists who pretended to analyse and justify before they acted, but who in reality were embarking on hare-brained schemes never before fully tested, chaos and confusion were bound to result. The ideals of the Soviet leaders have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. That is why they are now turning once again to Capitalism, although naturally they do not talk much about the change of front, which is a frank admission of the absolute failure of Communism when applied to the problems of everyday life. It is, however, noteworthy that whilst in Russia itself Communism is now proved utterly unworkable, Soviet propagandists are still trying hard to convert the Chinese to its tenets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Ambulance Service.

Sir,—I would like to call the attention of those concerned through your widely-read paper to the motor ambulance service in Hongkong. A friend of mine who is now a patient in hospital made arrangements with his doctor to convey him to hospital on a St. John's Ambulance Brigade car. Later the patient was rather astonished to find out that the car wanted was only for foreigners' use. This seems absurd, for the car has two Red Cross signs on both sides indicating that it is intended for public service; as the Red Cross aims to serve all suffering humanity. Will those concerned please explain, so that the taxpayers of Hongkong may know where they are?

Thanking you for the space, and enclosing my card,
Yours, etc.,
FOREIGNER.

Hongkong, Aug. 5th, 1925.

Communism in Schools.

Sir,—As one very interested in the education of the Chinese and one who has read the discussion which took place at yesterday's meeting of the Education Board regarding the attitude to be adopted towards those Chinese students who took a leading part in the recent "strike" of scholars, may I ask if the Government supports the policy of the teaching of Communism in native schools? Is it not a fact that a few months ago one of the Inspectors of Vernacular Schools reported to the Director that certain dangerous teaching was being carried on in at least one school and that when the Director was shown the reading matter referred to and also translations of it he remarked that it didn't matter very much because it was only "fundamental principles"? Any discerning educationist knows how easy it is for pernicious political heresies to be taught under the guise of fundamental religious principles, because the principles of all philosophical religions are more or less capable of ridiculous application in the modern workaday world. Rank Socialism, Communism and other "isms" all contain principles more or less analogous to the principles of religion, but whereas the latter are philosophical and intended to serve as a guide to conduct, the former are intended to be applied politically and are, therefore, something vastly different. Is it not true that our Director of Education had all this (or something to its effect) told to him months ago and that he thought it wasn't worth taking serious notice of? And is it not also true that this teaching has been permitted without interference? I think the public have a right to know.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Hongkong, Aug. 6th., 1925.

ANTI-REDS SENTENCED.

DEATH PENALTY COMMUTED.

Moscow, August 5.
The trial has concluded at Tiflis of members of the Georgian committee of anti-Soviet parties, on a charge of organising the insurrection of 1924 and terrorism and espionage and other capital crimes. Four of the principal accused have been sentenced to death, but this has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment. Several others have received smaller sentences.—*Reuter.*

MOTOR SMASH.

Dares, August 5.
As a result of a motor-car crashing into the parapet of a bridge, Dr. Rudemakér, Editor of The Hague newspaper *Friderland*, has suffered a fractured skull and other injuries. His condition is almost hopeless.

Mrs. Helene Cosperus, also of The Hague, had one of her legs broken and her son and the driver of the car are suffering from concussion of the brain.—*Reuter.*

MOROCCAN WAR.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Paris, August 5.
According to the Tetuan correspondent of *Le Matin*, the Franco-Spanish peace terms provide that Abd el Krim shall recognise the religious sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco. France and Spain will recognise the administrative autonomy of Rif; the Powers will maintain a police force; Rif will have enlarged zones; Ceuta and Melilla will belong to Spain; the League of Nations will control the new boundaries.

The newspapers learn from Madrid that, if Abd el Krim does not reply by August 15th Spanish troops will start an offensive preceded by landings on the coast. *L'Eclair* says that France meanwhile will strive by all means to effect the final destruction of Abd el Krim.

Views of Quai D'Orsay.

Later.
The peace terms published in *Le Matin*, do not correspond with the Franco-Spanish terms which, incidentally, were not officially communicated by General De Rivera to the agents of Abd el Krim. The Quai D'Orsay is convinced that the terms published emanate from Abd el Krim himself.—*Reuter.*

SCOTLAND STILL "WET."

BAN ON RADIO TALK.

Miss Anna Adams Gordon of Evanston, Illinois, was re-elected president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union at a conference held in Edinburgh.

The ban on the liquor question as a radio subject, which prevented Lady Astor from broadcasting on a previous night, also operated against Miss Gordon.

Miss Gordon was to have given a talk over the air on the operation of prohibition in the United States, but the Postmaster refused the necessary permit on the ground the subject was too controversial.

There is no regulation against speaking on such a subject in a hall, however, and the delegates listened to James Cavanaugh, Police Chief of Des Moines, Ia., describe prohibition as "the greatest benefit to suffering and weak humanity since Christ came on earth."

The British delegates were especially interested in the police chief's talk, and he was invited to continue on the same theme.

Another American angle was furnished by Miss Flora Strout a paid organizer, who visited the United States last year after six years' absence from the country. Miss Strout denied American young people were "running around with hip flasks or doing anything you hear about." During the National Democratic Convention in New York, she said, she did not see one person under the influence of liquor.

A folding umbrella carried by Mrs. Ella Boole, retiring treasurer of the world W. C. T. U., is attracting attention among the delegates. Mrs. Boole is never without the umbrella, which she carries in a case only eighteen inches long, under her arm.

Asked why such a protection was necessary at a dry convention she remarked that Scotland now was wet, but that she hoped no umbrella would be necessary at the next meeting there.

For being in possession of one automatic pistol and ten rounds of ammunition, Pham van Sac, a "boy" of the s.s. Angors, was fined \$500, with the alternative of six months' hard labour, by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. The defendant, who was given a good character by members of the crew, stated he had the revolver for self-protection.

A Rosta News Agency wire from Moscow, dated July 4, states:—Huge tropical box constructors have appeared in the southern part of the Soviet Far Eastern region (Siberia). Causes of their appearance in this comparatively cool climate are being studied. It may be that these reptiles are trekking to regions where they are likely to feel more at home.

Captain R. Neville, H. F. the Governor's A.D.C., leaves for Home to-morrow on the Empress of Australia. Enquiries elicited the fact that whilst His Excellency remains in the Colony, Capt. Swinton, of the East Surrey Regiment, will be A.D.C.

COAL SUBSIDY.

VOTE OF TEN MILLIONS.

The Position Explained.

London, Aug. 5. The Government will tomorrow ask the House of Commons to authorise a coal subsidy of £10,000,000 covering the period to March 31st next.—*Reuter.*

Government Memorandum.

London, Aug. 5. An explanatory memorandum on the terms of the coal settlement has been published. It says the enquiry should be completed in good time before May, 1926, and points out that while the Government's assistance will enable more pits to work and more men to be employed than if the 1924 agreement continued without assistance, and would enable the industry to work at the same costs, prices and scale as if the coal owners' proposals had been carried out, it provides no guarantee that all pits will work, or that the pits already closed would be reopened. Better trade will automatically diminish the amount of the subvention, while a worsening of trade would mean that the subvention, though at higher a rate, will be protected from an indefinite increase by being restricted to a smaller number of pits and result in the closing down of unremunerative pits.

Adequate Safeguards.

The Government have satisfied themselves that they are adequately safeguarded against the possibility of the amount of the subvention being improperly increased by an undue lowering of prices or by charging against the Exchequer expenditure upon equipment, development, etc., which was not properly chargeable to revenue costs.

The memorandum concludes that after surveying the whole position, and with all reserves for insalubrious factors, the Government has decided to ask Parliament at present to vote ten millions, and if this is insufficient, further authority will be sought from Parliament.—*Reuter.*

THE DOMINIONS.

NEW UNDER-SECRETARY.

London, Aug. 5. Earl Clarendon has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs.—*Reuter.*

[George Herbert Hyde Villiers, sixth Earl of Clarendon, was born in 1877. So far as reference books show, he has had no previous Colonial Office or diplomatic experience. The appointment follows the recent decision to create a separate Colonial department dealing exclusively with the self-governing Dominions.]

ARBITRATION CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Sir Henry Gollan yesterday reserved judgment on the application for the setting aside of an arbitration award made by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.

Mr. Alabaster, closing his case, quoted authorities in support and argued that it was no reason for upsetting an award to state that the arbitrator did not consider a point which was not taken. The arbitrator had made up his mind at the time of the arbitration but he had said it was with a mind open to consider any fresh arguments which might be raised.

Mr. Jenkin argued that it would be only consonant with justice that the whole matter should be sent back to the arbitrator to consider afresh or that he should be asked to state a special case to be considered by that court as the matter ought to be considered.

Under this award the contractor was getting it both ways. Not only was the contractor being relieved of his obligations under clause 35 but he was getting money for it for three months. The unfortunate owners was paying for the extra work and the contractor was getting out of three months penalties due to applicant and aggregating \$18,000.

"I suppose you can get as much as you want now you work at the brewery?" "No such luck! Only as much as I can drink."

LEAGUE BASEBALL.

SOUTH CHINA WIN EASILY.

[BY "WANDERER."]

"Make your hits count" has long been an axiom in baseball, and the truth of the phrase was well illustrated at the Happy Valley diamond yesterday when South China rattled up ten runs to the Indian R. C. orphan. South China, despite the fact that they got but six scattered safeties off Lewis, the Indian "pitching staff," crossed the counting station on ten occasions, winning the game in a walk. Getting ten runs out of six hits is a bit out of the ordinary in Hongkong League baseball, even when the opposition does hand out free tickets, boots, etc., and under these circumstances the Chinese took things quite calmly and ran between bases as though the possibility of getting caught was out of the question. Shim, their pitcher, was in better shooting form and he held the Indians to eight scattered hits for a single made the fifth and last innings. June and Pang reached home for the Chinese in the first frame, Pung Chan and Leo scored in the second, Choy waddled across the plate in the third, Pung Chan and June in the fourth and Leo in the fifth. Lewis broke the Indian duck in the last inning. The Chinese did not give a particularly bright exhibition, though they certainly made a better showing in the field than against the Japanese on Monday. Lewis, in the box for the Indians, gave glimpses of having acquired some twirling skill, but he will need better backing if he is to win games.

HONGKONG & CANTON.

SIR JAMES JAMIESON'S THANKS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak forwards us a copy of the following letter from Sir James Jamieson, K.C.M.G., which he asks us to publish in order that it may be read by the very large number that attended the public meeting at the City Hall, and whom he cannot otherwise reach than by the courtesy of the Press:—

My dear Holyoak.—Your kind letter of July 28th, transmitting copy of a resolution, proposed and carried at a meeting held in the Theatre Royal, expressing in flattering terms, confidence in my handling of the local situation, has just been received. I need scarcely say that such expression of confidence is to me extremely gratifying and encouraging, and I would beg you to convey to all concerned and also to accept for yourself as Chairman, my grateful acknowledgement, and high appreciation of the honour that has this been done me.

Perhaps I may be permitted to add that under existing arrangements the vital interests of Canton and Hongkong do not suffer to the extent which is generally assumed. However this is a controversial point which I do not wish to raise!

With renewed thanks.

I am, my dear Holyoak,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. W. JAMIESON.

SAFETY OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

TARDY FRENCH ACTION.

London, Aug. 5. Replying to Commander Bolle's remarks regarding the prospects of France ratifying the Root Resolutions with regard to the safety of merchant vessels in war-time which were agreed to by the French delegation at the Washington Conference, Mr. McNeill said that nothing further had been done in that connection since his reply on June 9. So far as he could recollect no remonstrance had been made to France against the delay.—*Reuter.*

The "star" class of prisoners in Maidstone Prison are now permitted to use the lawn as a bowling green. The woods have been presented to them by the local bowls club, and the inmates are enabled to indulge in the pastime for an hour every evening, this forming part of their daily recreation.

IN CHINESE HANDS.

SIX MONTHS WITHOUT TRIAL.

Many will recall the case of Mr. Elly Widler, who was taken prisoner by Szechwanese troops, under instructions from their commander, on September 10th, 1923, and spent over six months "in durante vile," without proper trial. He suffered many hardships, including a forced retreat with a beaten army lasting ten days. The "charge" against him, which was never substantiated, was that he had traded in munitions with a rival faction in the prevailing civil war. With the threat of execution long hanging over him, and a series of hardships, he yet found the means to observe many interesting sidelights of Chinese life in the interior country, where foreigners are a rarity, and little is known of the outside world. After his release, brought about by almost international pressure, Mr. Widler set down his experiences and observations in very interesting manner, in a book entitled "Six Months a Prisoner of the Szechwan Military." It forms, if nothing else, a remarkable commentary on what foreigners might expect in the absence of extra-territorial rights. This aspect is more fully referred to in our editorial columns to-day. Originally published at \$6.50, Mr. Widler's book, which is profusely illustrated from photographs, can now be obtained locally at \$2.50 a copy, there being a limited supply of the edition left over. It is on sale at Messrs. Sayce and Co.'s book store.

AMERICAN FLEET.

ROUSING WELCOME AT HOBART.

Hobart, August 5. Wintry conditions prevailed when the American light cruisers arrived here from Melbourne, but the welcome was of the warmest, the citizens, in the words of the Governor, Sir James O'Grady, extending "the sincere handgrip of brotherhood."

Thousands of spectators lined the waterfront. Bands played, churchbells rang, children sang American songs and all Hobart turned out to see the march of a 1,000 American sailors through the streets.

Rear-Admiral Macgruder, in responding to the welcome of the State and Government, said that it did not require diplomatic efforts to sound the depths of American feelings of friendship and affection for Australians.—*Reuter.*

U.S. COAL DISPUTE.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

New York, Aug. 5.

The wage negotiations between the anthracite mineowners and miners have broken down, the miners refusing to accept the owners' offer to submit the dispute to arbitration.—*Reuter's American Service.*

A STRIKE LAMENT.

I've helped the wife do dishes, and I've helped her mop and clean. To grant her wants and wishes I have been right on the scene. We've cleaned the yard and cellar till we've had them looking fit. The role I've played is stellar—Now I'm stumped, I must admit.

Will someone kindly tell me how you iron the weekly clothes? The task, by choice, befell me and it stuck me, goodness knows. I thought 't would be surprising if I laid them on the shelf, but now I'm realizing that I just surprised myself.

The sheets and pillow cases were a simple job to do. I ironed and left no traces of a burned spot showing through. In fact, the bulk of flat work is an easy task for men. But, try to iron the fancies. Wow! That's something else again.

The little frills and laces that I found on a new dress, were sewed in funny places and I ironed them out—a mere. I'll gladly do the dishes, but at ironing—no'er again. Will someone tell the missus, that's no job for grown-up men.

HANDY MAN.

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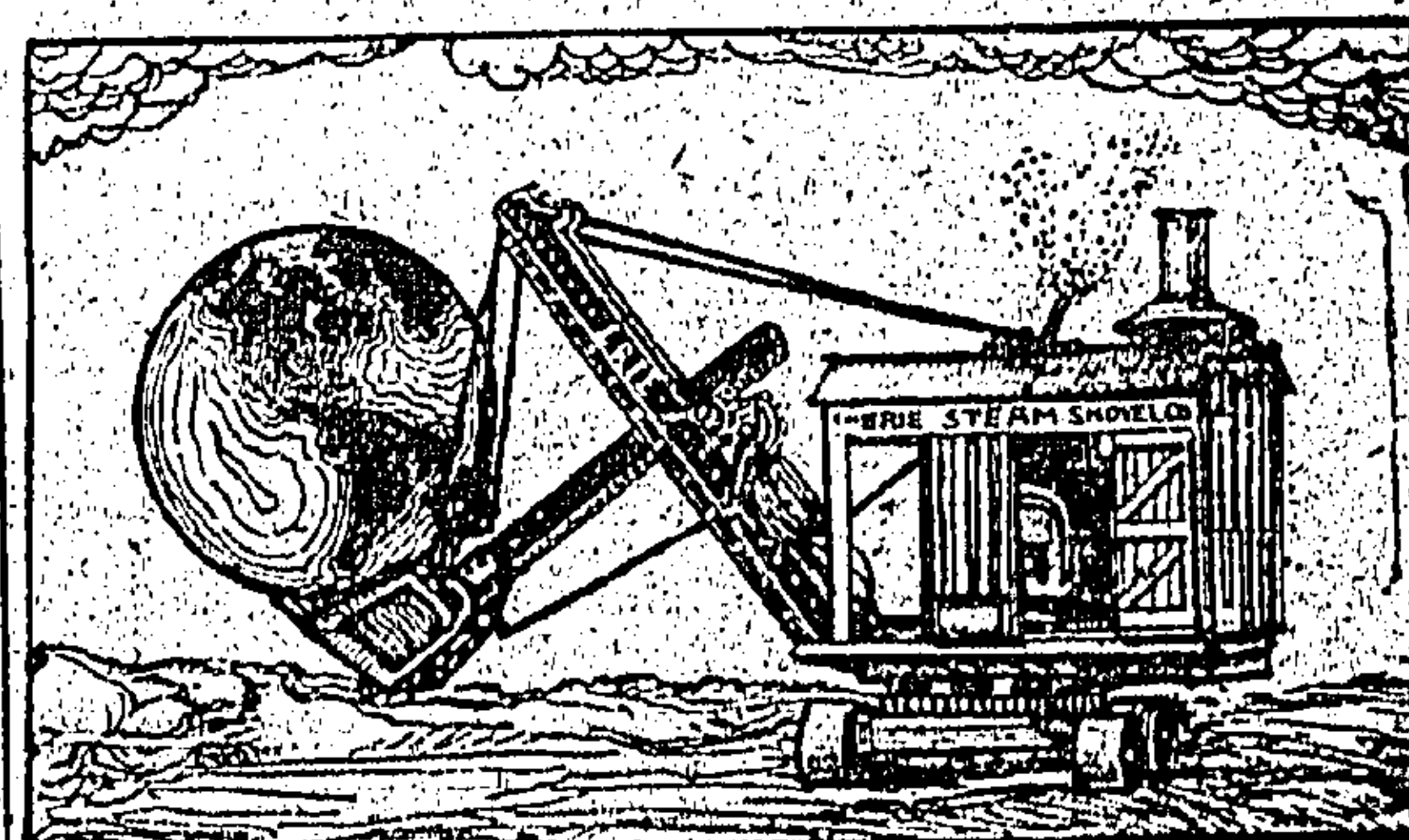
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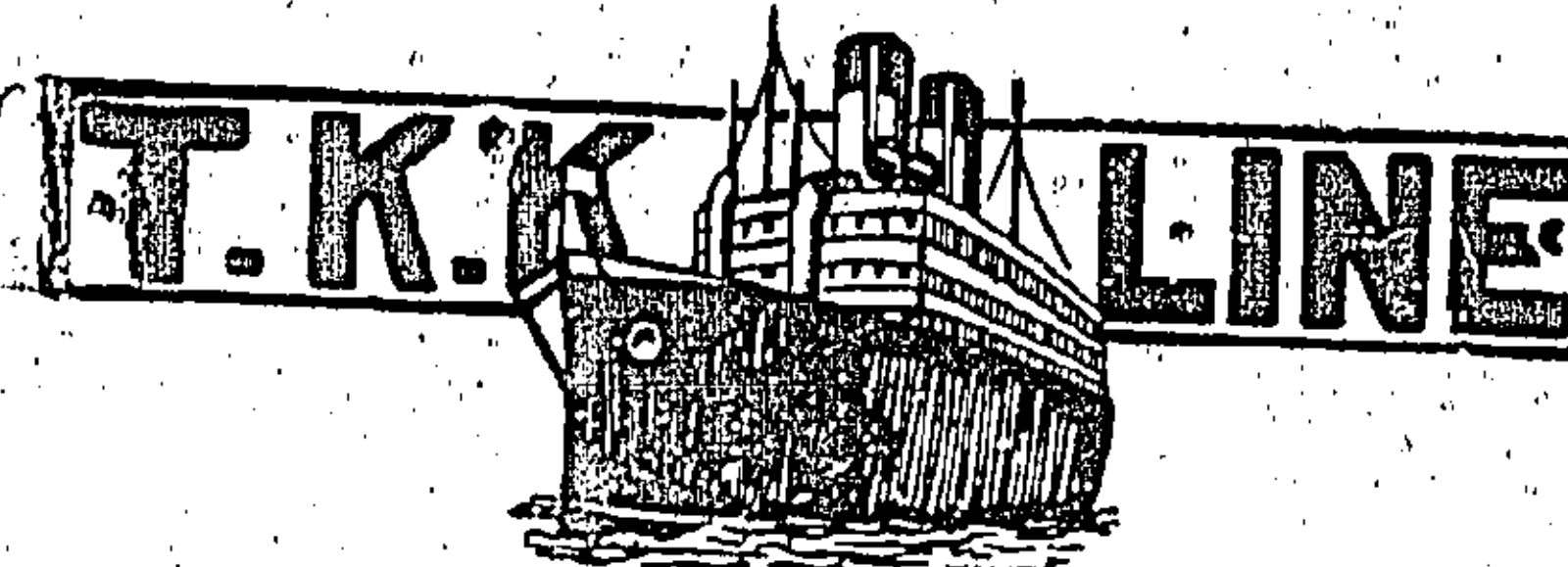
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1/AMIA	Aug. 20	Sept. 7	E/FRANCE Sept. 16
1/CANADA	Sept. 4	Sept. 21	E/SCOTLAND Sept. 30
1/RUSSIA	Sept. 17	Oct. 5	E/FRANCE Oct. 14

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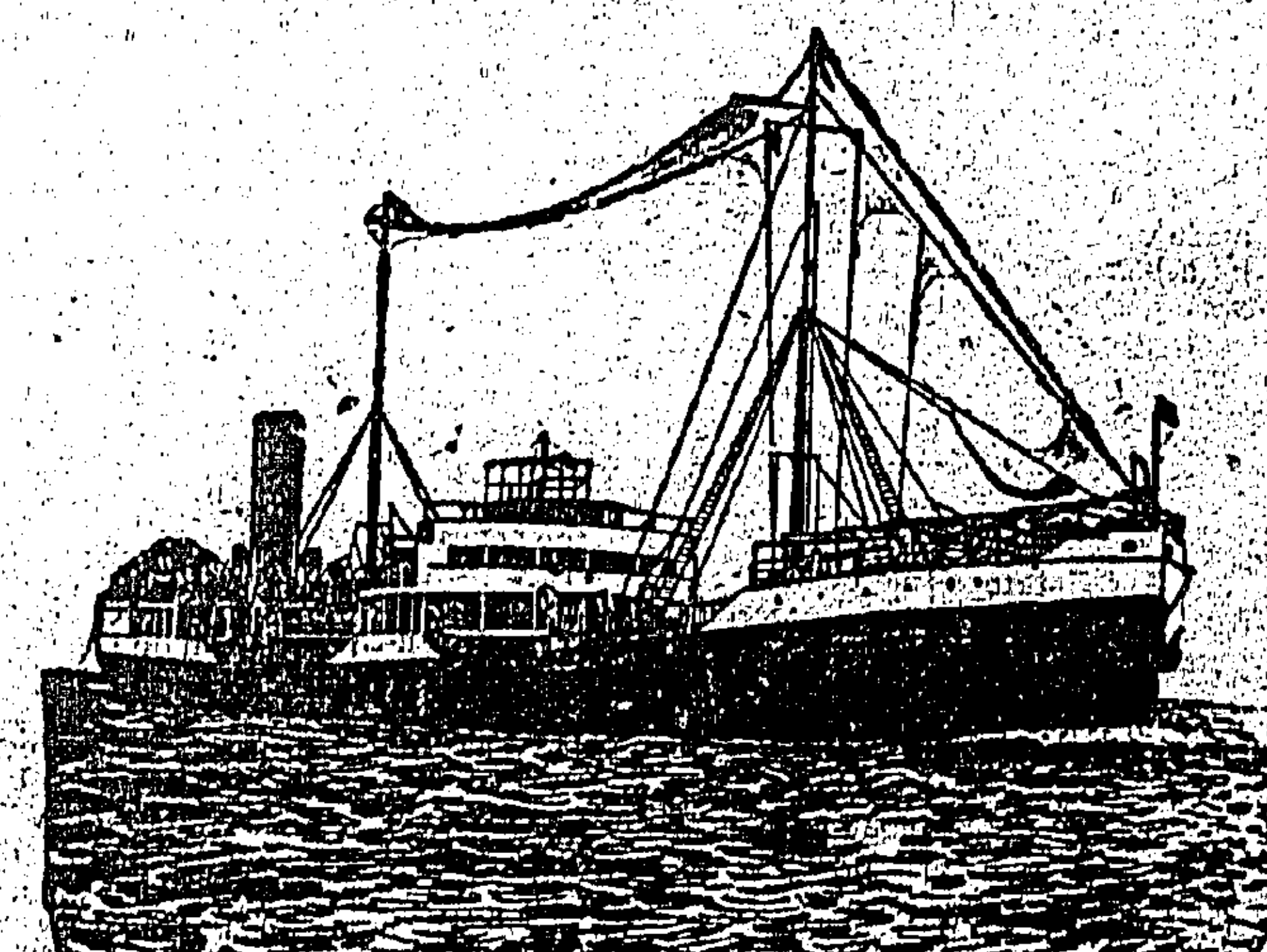
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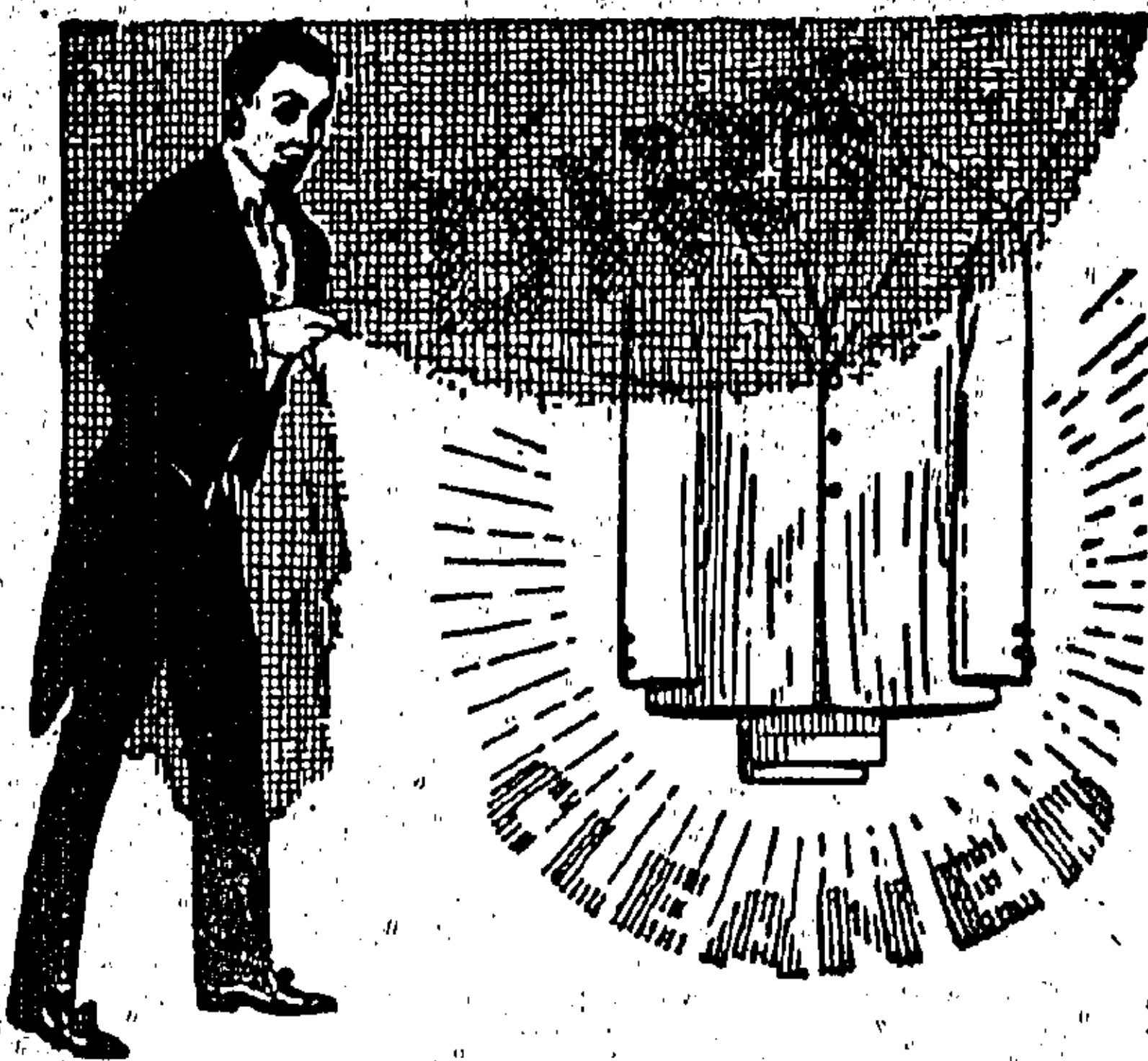
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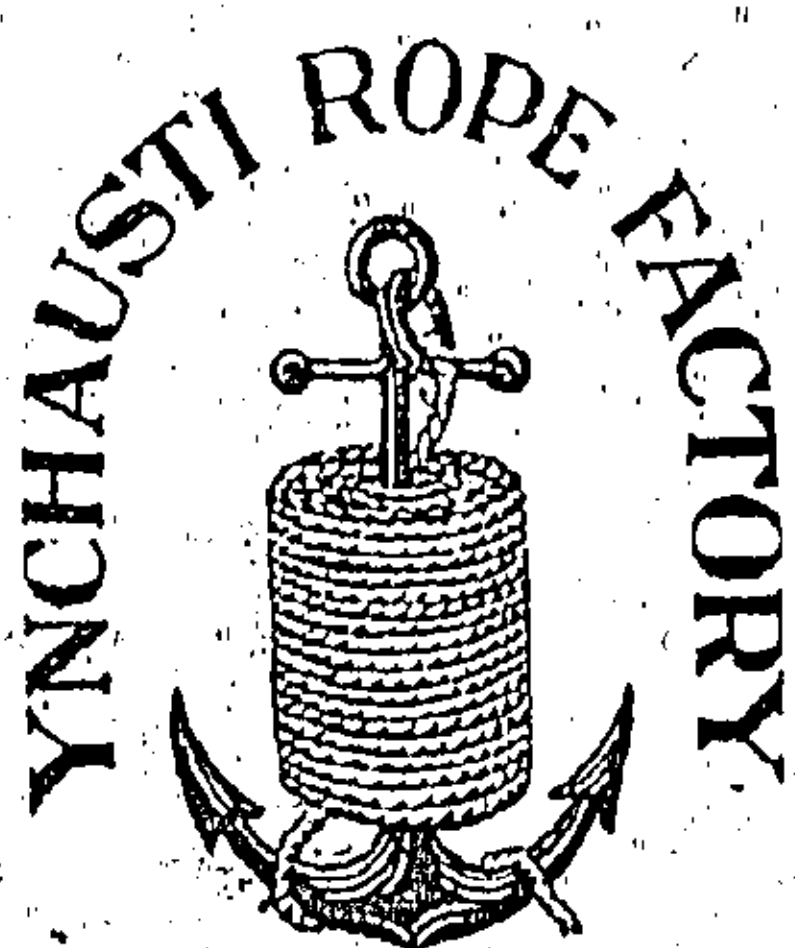
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STRIKING STUDENTS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
DISCUSSION.

STRONG MEASURES URGED.

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education, presided over by Mr. E. Ralphs, was productive of an interesting discussion on the question of the treatment of striking students. Mr. B. Wylie introducing a resolution asking the Government to inform the Board of its policy on the question.

Mr. Wylie, in introducing the resolution said, Sir,—With your permission I beg leave to move the following resolution:—

"That the Government be requested to inform the Board of its policy with regard to the return of striking students."

In doing so I am sure you will agree that members of this Board cannot but feel, in view of the fact that the first sign of defection in the present so-called "strike" came from students in our schools, that the Government ought to deal firmly and in a salutary manner with those who filled the leading roles.

Politics no Concern of Students.

Some there are who may shake their heads and deprecate any action against mere "schoolboys," but I would remind those well-meaning people and the Government, that the instigators of the present trouble were by no means children, but young men, some of them prefects in our leading college, and who ought to have known better. As I say, Sir, there are those who would deprecate any step other than to demand an explanation of their absence from their studies, give them a good talking to and let the matter drop. I trust, however, that the authorities will not be so supine, for it must not be forgotten that if we are to continue to play the part of educators, as part of that education it must be clearly laid down to students in our schools, that politics are not their concern but that of their parents.

It must also be remembered that the ringleaders of these hot-headed and misguided young men cannot plead intimidation. They were agitators and as such must be adequately dealt with. In passing, I also cannot but express amazement at the laxity displayed by the parents and guardians of these students. I always imagined that strict parental control was one of the outstanding domestic virtues of our Chinese friends.

After making every allowance for the exuberance of youth and the excesses of patriotic fervour, I cannot but feel, that some deterrent must be devised by Government in order that a recrudescence of the present situation may be avoided.

Expel the Ringleaders.

And what are those steps to be? As a member of this advisory body, I feel that all the ringleaders ought to be expelled and that steps should be taken in order that all expelled students should be refused admittance to other Government schools, grant-in-aid schools, private schools and, for examination purposes, to our University; that the general body of strikers be not admitted for a definite period, say until the commencement of the next school year; that all scholarships in the possession of strikers be cancelled; that the Government will direct that future indulgence by students in political demonstrations shall be followed by instant dismissal.

Already there is a Student's Union in Canton. If we received these striking students back with open arms, we may expect the same sort of thing here. The Government in the past has been far too lavish in this regard and there are many of the public who think that an increase of tuition fees in our secondary schools would perhaps cause the student and parent to regard the education given in a different light. In one matter I have always been at variance with the present rule, and that is that the youth from outside the confines of the Colony pays the same fees as the boy who is British-born. Why should our ratepayers help to pay for the education of the off-spring of those who do not contribute to such?

Problem of Private Schools. There is also the problem of our private schools to be faced. Unless care is taken, these institutions will harbour our expelled students. As I indicated some time ago, in any case, it is about

time that the Government undertook to exercise more strict control over such schools. Registration and a yearly visit, are by no means enough.

I should like you to believe me, Sir, when I say that I have introduced this resolution not so much as an opportunity to state my personal views, but in order that the Government must give all schools in this Colony a lead. It is only by means of such an expression of policy that there can be absolute unanimity of action and the closest co-operation on the part of all concerned. I have therefore much pleasure in moving the resolution which stands in my name.

Mr. Aucott Urges Strong Measures.

Mr. E. F. Aucott seconded. In doing so he said: Sir, I beg to second the resolution which has been proposed by Mr. Wylie. The fact that the very first act of defection in this strike came from the senior scholars, some of them actually prefects, in the leading schools of this Colony, cannot be too strongly emphasised. I venture to think, Sir, that the deplorable example set by these senior students is viewed by all right thinking people, as one which, in the interests of good discipline alone, calls for strong measures to be taken if similar trouble is to be avoided in the future.

Prior to this so-called "strike," it was unthinkable that in a British Colony, where the Government at a cost which is admittedly very low, has continuously provided generous educational facilities for the benefit of all classes and in which the Chinese students have so largely shared, numbers of the latter, led by their seniors, should so miserably fail in the simple act of duty and loyalty to their schools and colleges. The residents of this Colony have, year by year, read with pleasure the reports of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of these schools, in which it has been stated that the discipline and conduct of the scholars was excellent. The feelings with which these Heads must now regard the blot upon their school records, after years of patient endeavour on their part, is best left to the imagination.

A Reprimand not Enough.

Surely Sir, the situation calls for more drastic measures than a severe reprimand! It is no exaggeration to say that the public of Hongkong awaits to hear what the policy of the Government will be in dealing with these students. Various suggestions have been very ably put forward by Mr. Wylie for dealing with the matter, and it is to be hoped they will receive the consideration they deserve.

Although it is true that the "strike" began in a Government College, the fact remains that there were "strikes" in practically all the schools of the Colony. There is, I fear, a tendency amongst the Headmasters of some of the non-Government schools to lay all the blame on the Government Institutions, even to the point of pretending that they have no strike ringleaders in their own schools. I trust, therefore, that when it comes to the point of meting out reasonable retribution to the strike leaders, the masters of all schools will co-operate heartily with the Government and will make no attempt to shelter behind the excuse that their particular schools have no agitators on the roll. The fact is that a strike cannot be engineered in any school without leaders.

Control of Private Schools.

The question of better supervision of private schools in the Colony is, in my opinion, one of the greatest importance. At a recent meeting of this Board, we were informed that there were no less than 44 Day and 114 Night Schools privately run in this Colony, and that they were inspected about once a year. I understand that this inspection is undertaken at present by a Chinese. Well, Sir, I respectfully submit that these methods are totally inadequate. The number of Government schools should either be increased to provide efficiently for educational needs, and the number of private schools reduced, or means should be devised whereby these private schools should be more closely supervised and proper inspections made at more frequent intervals by responsible Officers. Such arrangements may entail additional expense, but the money would be well spent and the knowledge that these private schools are under reliable and efficient control would justify the extra outlay. With these remarks, I have pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Chinese Support.

Dr. S. W. Tao said he had pleasure in supporting the resolution. He thought it was time that some definite decision should be made by

the Government before the schools re-opened. The strike of the students was really a separate thing to the strike of the labourers. He very much regretted that this had occurred after the Colony had spent so much money and so much time and trouble in educating Chinese students in the hope that they would be useful to China in the future. To him the strike appeared like more of the Boxer trouble under the name of "patriotism." The question occurred whether by giving the students this liberal education they were, in doing so, proceeding along the right lines. The old Chinese teaching was that boys were sent to school to study and to do nothing else. In the old days there were no meetings in which they talked about freedom and much else that they did not understand, but they were kept to their studies, and were under discipline. To-day the youth of China talked about freedom and revolution. Dr. Tao thought that there must be something wrong with our educational system. There was something wanting, and he was of the opinion that some other methods should be adopted. The type of education they were giving the students was a matter which, he considered, should be gone into thoroughly.

With regard to the question of returning strikers, the suggestion had been made that the school fees should be increased. There was no doubt that the majority of the strikers were the dupes of leaders, and while he agreed that they must be punished, there was the difficulty of getting at the ringleaders. They must make a strong rule with regard to all the schools. He agreed that the punishment must be severe and that stringent rules must be brought into force, and suggested that the matter should be left to the Government and the various heads of the schools to devise the best means in this respect.

A Plea for Sympathy.

Dr. Wan Man-kai felt that he was bound to say a few words on the subject, but regretted that he had not received notice beforehand so that he might have been better prepared. He pleaded for a sympathetic consideration of the subject. He felt certain that there were a good many agitators and ringleaders among the students, but he was convinced that the great majority had been misled and misguided, under the guise of "patriotism," which, as all of them knew, was likely to stir up strong fervour among young people. He had seen letters from students in which the question had been asked: "What is the good of continuing our education when we feel that our country is going to pieces? We will never go back to school again. It is better to die than anything else." No amount of talking or reasoning would influence them. "To me," Dr. Wan proceeded, "it seems that they are suffering from the disease of insanity. If you go to a lunatic asylum and talk sense and reason to the patients, you will say that it is a waste of time and energy. That is the same in this case. It is a great pity. You call them

strikers. I do not know what to call them; I do not think they are strikers at all."

Infectious Insanity.

Dr. Wan Man-kai pointed out that the students in the vernacular schools went out just the same as they did in the Government schools. He confessed that he did not know why, and was forced to the conclusion that it was a form of insanity which became infectious. He quite agreed that they ought to adopt a drastic policy with the ringleaders; by all means exclude them. Most of the ringleaders were up in Canton and probably they were officers in the army there now and would not want to come back, or perhaps they would join the Government schools there. He had spoken to several students and asked them their reason for going out. He was simply told that "We must do it," and they could give no reason for it. There was no motive at all in the students' strike. They must be taught to reason things out and not to do anything unless they were convinced it was right. He urged that the authorities should be sympathetic in their attitude, and not take action drastically or hastily. It could not be gainsaid that the Government had spent a lot of money on education and the students ought to feel grateful. He did think, however, that although they had been misled and intimidated, that they were grateful. If they went to extremes it might be disastrous for both parties. He urged, in conclusion, that the Government should be liberal-minded.

Gratitude!

The Chairman said that the matter was at the moment receiving the very careful consideration of the Government, and he was quite sure that the action eventually taken would meet with members' approval. There were one or two points which had been made in the discussion to which he should like to refer. Dr. Tao had spoken about the form of education. Of course that was a very extensive subject and not one that they could enter into that day or one which came under the resolution moved by Mr. Wylie. Dr. Tao had suggested that they appoint a Committee to consider the matter. He thought Dr. Tao would admit that as the matter was already before the Government and was receiving their very serious consideration, that a sub-committee was unnecessary. As to the selection of ringleaders, which it had been said was a very difficult proposition, he thought that that might safely be left to the heads of the schools. The Chairman added that he could not refrain from referring more particularly to the remark of Dr. Wan when he said that they should tell the students that they were wrong in the action they took. Day after day before they left, the students were told that, and it was clearly indicated to them that they were taking a false step and a step that might have very serious consequences. When Dr. Wan said that the students were grateful he (the

Chairman) could not say that they had taken a very happy way of showing their gratitude (Heard hear).

Being Considered By Government.

Dr. Tao: Do I understand that the Government is already considering the question?

The Chairman: The whole question is already before the Government.

Mr. Wylie: All I ask is that the Government will inform the Board of its policy.

The Chairman: I am quite certain that will be done. The matter is now under consideration, and when a decision has been come to, it will be passed on to the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce hoped that the Government would endeavour to emphasise the necessity of loyalty on the part of all students to their schools. They ought to try and create a better atmosphere as a safeguard when crises of this kind arose. If such an ideal of loyalty could be inculcated into the students, he thought it might be a factor which would help to get rid of the trouble in the future.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

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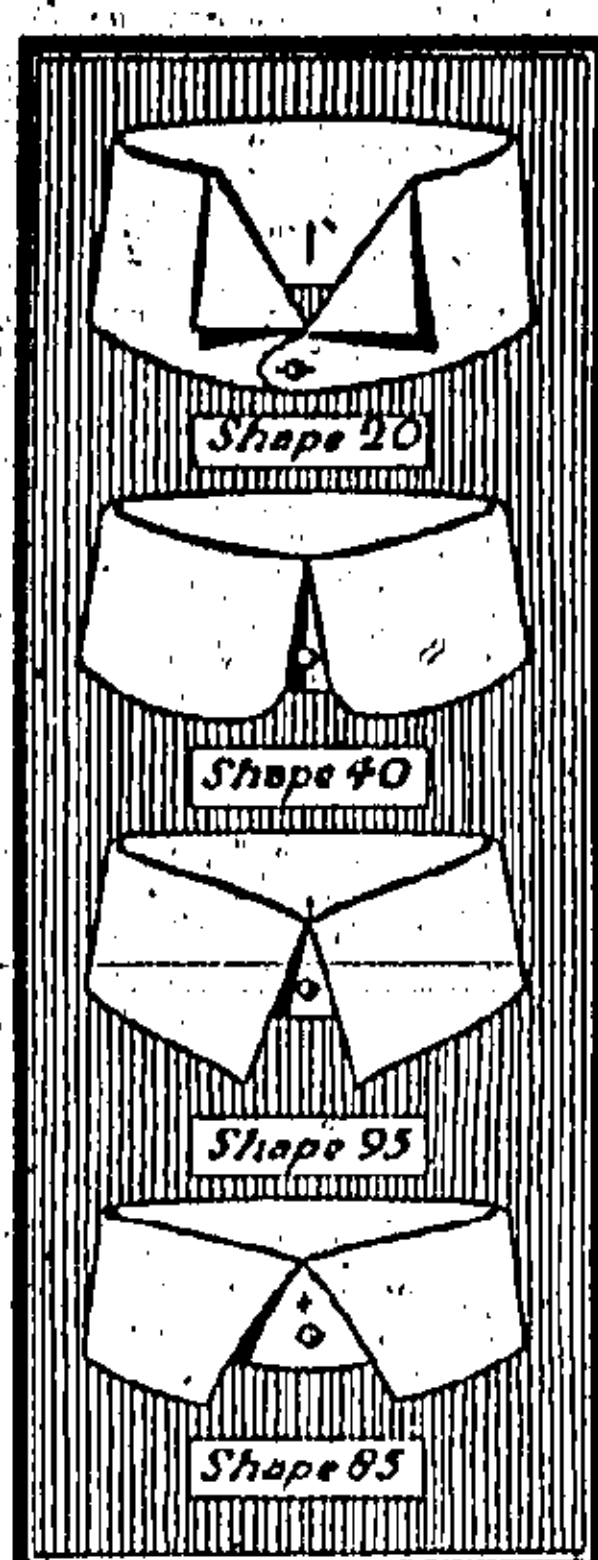
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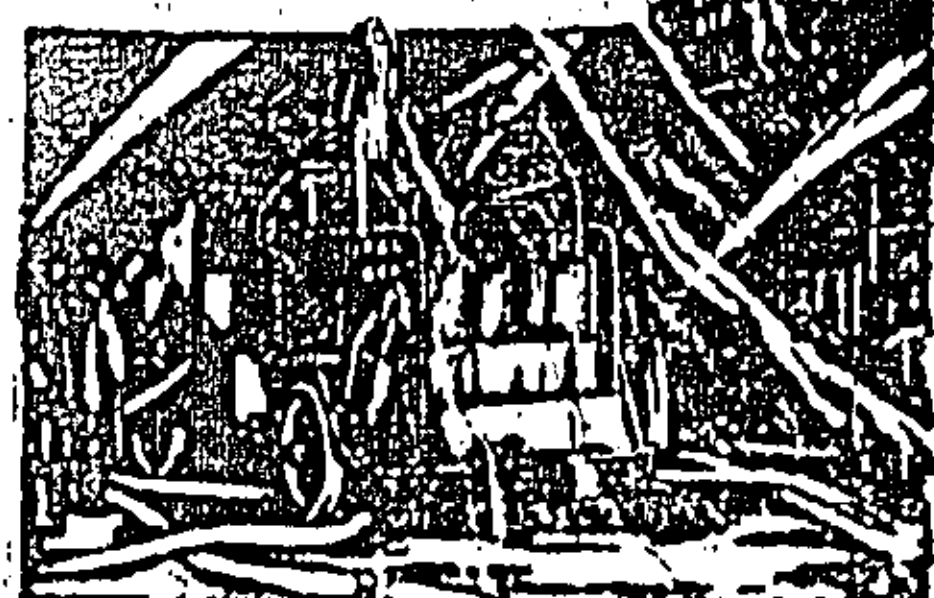
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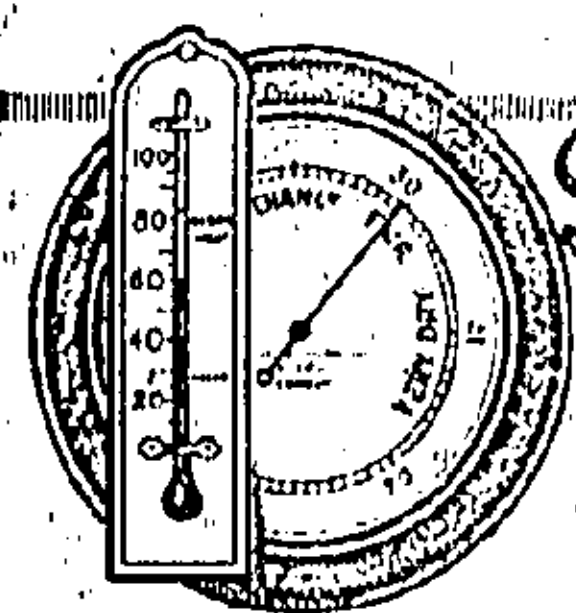
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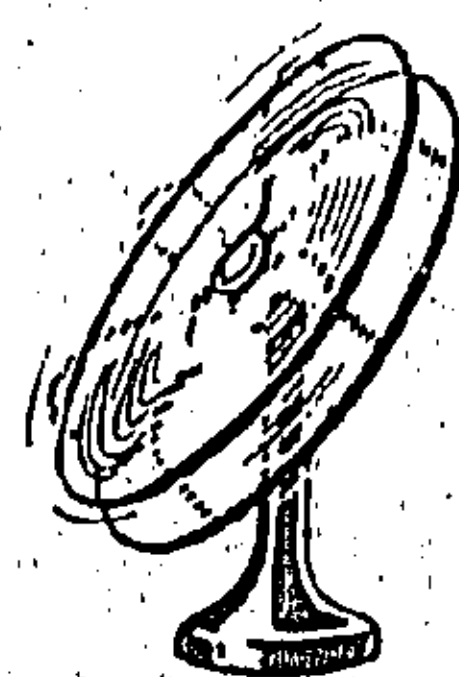


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The Prince in South Africa.



The Prince of Wales at Jagersfontein, Orange Free State, at the head of a Boer commando, which is seen riding into the Market Place. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

Evolution.



This is John T. Scopes, who was recently tried in Tennessee for teaching evolution against the law, and was found guilty under an old statute.

French Premier in Morocco.



M. Painlevé with Marshal Lyautey, the Resident-General of Morocco, who welcomed him on arrival at Rabat. On the left of the picture is the Grand Vizier, El Kaddur ben Ghabrit, representing the Sultan. M. Painlevé travelled by aeroplane to and from Morocco. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

Prince Meets Chief.



The Prince of Wales' trip along the Gold Coast of Africa was a succession of "palavers" with native chieftains. The photo, taken at Accra, shows the prince greeting native chiefs, each of whom is standing under his ornamental umbrella, the mark of his importance. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

M. Painlevé Inspect Troops.



The French Prime Minister inspecting troops at Wezzan during his visit to Morocco. With him (reading from the right) are Marshal Lyautey, M. Laurent-Eynac (Under-Secretary for Aeronautics), General de Chambrun, and Prince Aage of Denmark. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

Scopes' Judge.



Judge John I. Raulston, who tried the Scopes evolution case, in which the late Wm. Jennings Bryan was prosecuting attorney, and which has attracted great attention not only in America but also in all parts of the civilized world.

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SIOLIA	6,813	18th Aug.	S'pore, Pang, O'bo & B'bay
MACEDONIA	1,089	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	28th Aug.	M's, Casa Blanca, L'don, A'werp & Hull
JAYPORE	5,318	2nd Sep.	S'pore, Pang, O'bo & B'bay
NARUNDA	16,227	5th Sep.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	19th Sep.	Port Sudan, M's, London & Antwerp
KARMALA	9,128	3rd Oct.	M's, London & Antwerp
SOUDAN	6,696	15th Oct.	S'pore, Pang, O'bo & B'bay
MAJWA	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
SIOLIA	6,813	29th Oct.	S'pore, Pang, O'bo & B'bay
KHYBER	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MAJWA	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,118	28th Nov.	M's, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,985	10th Dec.	S'pore, Pang, O'bo & B'bay
MOREA	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	26 Dec.	Marseilles & London & Antwerp

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TALMA	10,000	3rd Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,958	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ARAPURA	6,000	7th Oct.	Island, Townsville, B'bane,
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Nov.	S'ney and Melbourne.

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NARUNDA	16,227	21st Aug.	Shanghai
KARMALA	9,128	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG, HONGKONG & CANTON; JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd., CANTON

COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

(Spanish Royal Mail Line)

MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BARCELONA & OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ	...	3rd Sept.
ISLA DE PANAY	...	28th Oct.
LEGAZPI	...	19th Dec.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.

C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ	...	15th Aug.
ISLA DE PANAY	...	9th Oct.
LEGAZPI	...	30th Nov.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for comfort and safety of passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.

For particulars of freight or passage apply:-

BOTELHO BROS.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

Tel. 1531.

O. D. BARRETT, Ltd., 20, Central Avenue, B. C. CANTON

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Oceanic routes in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America U. \$400, G. \$425, U. \$440

KAGA MARU	...	Thursday, 27th Aug. at 11 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	via Singapore & Ports.	
KATORI MARU	...	Saturday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU	...	Saturday, 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.		
LIMA MARU	...	Monday, 10th Aug.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.		
TOYOKASHI MARU	...	Sunday, 16th Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.		
MISHIMA MARU	...	Wednesday, 19th Aug.
TANGO MARU	...	Wednesday, 23rd Sept.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.		
MAYEASHI MARU	...	Tuesday, 8th Sept.
JAVA		
PENANG MARU	...	Tuesday, 4th Aug.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.		
KANAGAWA MARU	...	Sunday, 9th Aug.
KAMAKURA MARU	...	Monday, 31st Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.		
TOKUSHIMA MARU	...	Wednesday, 12th Aug.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
RANGOON MARU	...	Tuesday, 18th Aug.
NAAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
TAKI MARU	...	Thursday, 20th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
HAKONE MARU	...	Wednesday, 11th Aug.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
WAKASA MARU	...	Sunday, 9th Aug.

For further information apply to:- NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails July 30th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only)	...	Sails about 7th Aug.
S.S. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails about 10th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "FIUME-L"	...	Sails about 31st July.
S.S. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails about 31st Aug.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon, and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

d. & conships. Captain. Leaving.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, by the same steamer, by the "Haining", "Haihong" & "Haiching" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

MACAO EXCURSION On Sunday the 2nd August s.s. SUI TAI will leave Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Company's Hongkong Wharf and leave Macao at 3 p.m.

COAST SHIPPING.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents for the following Services.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "MERTON HALL"	via Suez Canal 19th August.
S.S. "MALVERNIAN"	19th September.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

Loading for Manila, Boston, New York.

M.V. "ELMBANK"	via Suez Canal 1st September.
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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall s.s. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF MADRID"	9th August.
For Marseilles, London, Dunkirk & Hamburg.	

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES & LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "SURAT" sails Hongkong Middle August.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay & Capetown. Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, & Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.

(Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "City of Palermo" or "Malatian" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines, apply to:-

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Telephone C. 4791.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Consignees of Cargo from New Zealand and Australian Ports are informed that all general cargo for Hongkong by s.s. "TAIYUAN", has been discharged at Manila and transhipped there at the risk of the owners of the goods to s.s. "KENDAL CASTLE" which arrived Hongkong 21st July 1925.

Hongkong 20th, July 1925. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
by COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY
via Manila, Hilo, & Cebu.

U. S. S. B. West Kader	Aug. 8th.
For Manila, Hilo, Cebu and Zamboanga.	

U. S. S. B. West-Jona	Aug. 10th.
For Portland via Japan Ports.	

U. S. S. B. West-Jona	Aug. 31st.
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All sailings subject to change without notice.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all rail overland Points in the U. S. A. also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and with transshipment at Portland, Ore., via Panama Intercoastal steamers.

ADDRESS Canton Agents,

John Manners & Co., Ltd.

Room 26 Bank of Canton Building.

5 Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone Central 4871.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikroeh	Japan	In Port	8th Aug.	Batavia
Tjikembang	Batavia	9th Aug.	13th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjikalek	Shanghai	12th Aug.	15th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjikodas	Daly	7th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Mak. & Java
Tjikembang	Shanghai	25th Aug.	27th Aug.	Batavia

*Via Makassar

*Via Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan-Lijn.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES

SERVICES CONTRACTED DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. "PAUL LEONAT"

Consignees of Cargo from M's

solles.

In connection with above

Steamer are hereby informed

that their goods with the ex-

ception of Opium, Treasure

Valuables are being landed and

stored at their risks into the

Godowns of the Hongkong-Kow-

loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

Kowloon whence delivery may

be obtained immediately after

landing.

Optional Cargo will be forward-

ed on unless intimation is receiv-

ed from the Consignees before

Noon To-day, requesting it to be

landed here.

Bills of lading will be counter-

signed by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after

Monday, the 10th instant, at

Noon will be subject to rent and

lading charges.

All claims must be sent in ter-

me on or before this Thursday,

the 13th inst. or they will not be

recognised.

All damaged packages will

be examined on Monday, the

10th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs

Goddard & Douglas.

No fire insurance has been

effected.

R. RODENFUSER.

Agent.

Hongkong, 4th. Aug. 1925.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP

& LONDON.

The Steamship

"BENMOER"

Consignees of cargo for the above

mentioned steamer are hereby noti-

fied that owing to the existing at-

tached conditions cargo for Hong-

kong, being discharged at Nagasaki

it will lie at the risk and expense

of the owners of the goods.

Entertainments.

Daily at
3.30,
5.15,
7.15,
9.15.

**QUEEN'S
SUPER
CINEMAS**

Sundays
at
6 p.m.,
7.30,
9.15.

Thursday to Saturday, Aug. 6th to 8th



The H. Ince
presents the Hit of the Year
The Hottentot

With Doug. MacLean and Madge Bellamy—a Panic!

Added Attractions

FELIX, THE CAT in "THE
GOAT-GETTER," PRIZMA
COLOUR. OUR OWN TOPICAL.

He Made Love a Plaything

She thought she alone held his love—until she saw him on the beach THE CENTRE OF ADMIRING BATHING BEAUTIES of his own social class! Love to her was a sacred thing and she saw him make of it a plaything. How could she cut short this "MAD WHIRL"

See

MAY McAVOY

in another big Universal Jewel and watch her cut the Gordian knot.

THE MAD WHIRL

is showing

TO-DAY till SATURDAY
at 5.30 and 9.15 at

THE STAR

**KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.**

Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.

S.S. VAN OVERSTRATEN

will be despatched on 6th August.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN DELI DIRECT.
Offers excellent saloon accommodation, all lower berths.
English Cuisine, doctor carried, wireless telegraph.

1st CLASS FARE to SINGAPORE \$100.00.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
services to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and
Australia.

Agents—JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone Central No. 1574, York Building, Charter Road.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK
FRANKLIN, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of
Hongkong.

WANTED.

Newspaper Composers.

Apply—

MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished European flat, centrally located, Kowloon, immediate occupation if necessary. Apply to Advertiser, P.O. Box 86.

GO DOWN TO LET, in Alexandra Buildings, Apply to Secretary, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—One European flat, Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32 Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Spacious suite of Offices 2nd floor, Chartered Bank Building (lift). Apply to: Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—2 newly-constructed 3-storeyed semi-detached houses, with garages attached situated on Inland Lot 2365 Stubbs Road marked by sign-board of Shun Shing Contractor just a little above Morrison Gap Road. Occupation about June 1st. Apply Sang Kee, New Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY, Lady, British; available beginning September as Confidential Secretary (short-hand typist) or Companion, musical. Interview arranged by letter to Box No. 1632. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd. announce that they can now deliver goods from all departments, including Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, to Kowloon and Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN.—"Six Months Prisoner of the Szechwan Military." To be obtained at Sayce & Co. Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel 4705. Usual price \$6.50, selling at \$2.50 to clear. Order early as the supply is limited.

FOR SALE.—Studebaker seven seater, Gardner five seater, Indian Scout, Secondhand Rickshaw Pathe Phonograph with over 80 new and old Chinese and English Pathe and Victor Records. Inspection and trial given at any time. Apply Post Office Box No. 434.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

As practically all the Chinese employees have absented themselves from work and the remainder of the Staff is required for the maintenance of the electric supply, the Company asks consumers to call at the Head Office, P. & O. Building, (3rd floor) and pay their accounts which are now ready.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents,

Hongkong, 13th July, 1925.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA LOUNGE

10 a.m. to 12 midnight

PUBLIC BAR

8 a.m. to 12 midnight

SODA FOUNTAIN

9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

NOW OPEN

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS LIMITED.

FOR SALE

BY THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
NAVY DEPARTMENT

"As Is" and "Where Is" the U.S.S. Ajax, ex collier Scindia.

For full particulars regarding terms of sale and inspection of vessel, apply to the Supply Officer, U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Vessel open for inspection from July 15, 1925 to August 13th, 1925, both dates inclusive, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Sundays and Holidays excepted.

BIDS will be publicly opened 2 p.m., August 14, 1925.

Copies of circular proposal may be obtained at American Consulate General, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS LIMITED.

With reference to the offer of new shares dated the 15th May, 1925, (made to existing shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$7.50 per share was to be paid on the 30th June, 1925, and the sum of \$5 on the 30th September, 1925, the directors have decided (in view of the present condition of affairs) to extend these dates.

The date for payment of the first instalment of \$7.50 per share is accordingly extended until the 30th September, 1925, and the date for payment of the second instalment until the 31st December, 1925.

As regards shareholders who take advantage of these extended times the new shares allotted to them will rank for dividend as from the 1st October, 1925, in respect of half the nominal value thereof, and as from the 1st January, 1926, in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

Any shareholder who makes payment prior to the due date will be allowed interest at 7% per annum on the amount paid by him from the date of payment until the due date.

This notice will not affect those shareholders who make payment on the original dates i.e. as regards the first instalment on the 30th June, and as regards the second instalment on the 30th September. The shares to be allotted to them will in accordance with the original terms of the offer rank for dividend on one half the nominal value as from the 1st July, 1925, and on the full nominal value as from the 1st October, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, June 30, 1925.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of fifty cents per share has been declared and will be payable ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the offices of the company.

The REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the company will be closed from THURSDAY, 13th August to WEDNESDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1925.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4 Duddell Street

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise, send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOMS. Telephone—Central 4453.

R. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Wed. the 5th August 1925, at 11 a.m.

at Messrs. Kung Yau Yuen's Godown

(for account of the concerned)

120 Cases English Oat

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 7th Aug., 1925 commencing, at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,

220 Brass and Cast Iron Bracket Lamps

8 Coils Single Lead Covered Wire

1 Drum Wire Cable

3 Cases—50 Pieces Miller Tire and Tubes

1 Keg Green Oxide Powder

10 Electric Table Fans

27 Tins Mess

123 Khaki Jackets

33 Khaki Shorts

21 Khaki Trousers

16 Khaki Breeches

12 Bonnets

52 Caps

41 Helmets

12 Great Coats

3 Drums Black Paint

A Selection of German Glass Ware

Three Austrian Iron Safes

"Flying Wheel" Brand (New) also

A Quantity of School Furniture comprising—

Desks

Desks and Seats

Blackboards and Stands

and

A Lot of Miscellaneous Goods.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

Messrs. Lammert Brothers have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY,

the 10th day of August, 1925, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Very Valuable Leasehold Property

situate between Kennedy Road and Macdonnell Road, Victoria aforesaid and registered at the Land Office as section A and the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 1380.

IN ONE LOT

The area of the land is 21850 square feet or thereabouts.

The property comprises three European Messuages or Dwelling Houses being No. 6, Kennedy Road and No. 14 and 14A Macdonnell Road, together with the grounds attached thereto respectively.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the offices of

MESSRS. DEACONS,

1, Des Voeux Road Central,

Vendors' Solicitors or

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 28, 1925.

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and known as Sections M & N of Inland Lot No. 795

with the buildings thereon now known as

Nos. 24 and 26 Clarence Terrace in One Lot

to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on Tuesday

The 4th day of August 1925, at 3 p.m. by

Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers

At their Salesroom in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Mr. H. K. Woo, Solicitor,

Bank of China Building, No. 4 Queen's Road Central, or to

Messrs. Lammert Brothers, the Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

Hongkong 30th July 1925.

RETAINING WALLS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Witness: But that is cement mortar (indicating a piece of material produced by the juror).

Mr. Joseph: You don't call this cement mortar. It is not sand, it is dirt.

Witness: It is a kind of cement mortar.

Wall Safe But—?

Mr. B. T. T. Boothby (engineer-in-chief of the Kowloon Canton Railway), was recalled.

The Coroner said that as the jury had had Mr. Boothby's report he did not propose to cover the same ground again.

The Coroner to Mr. Boothby: Do you consider it safe to allow this wall to go on at present.

Witness replied that it was provided certain precautions were taken.

The Coroner: Are there any precautions to make it safer?

Witness: I suggest backing the wall as the building proceeds, in which case any water coming down would go over the top without causing any flooding.

Mr. H. A. Goldsmith (engineer-in-charge of roads, P. W. D.), recalled, said that there had been landslides in the same place previously. The road was completely covered with debris. Witness had expected the wall to be carried away if it were used as a dam.

Mr. H. J. Best, (overseer of the P. W. D.) stated that it was part of his duties to inspect the dump, which he did at regular intervals of once a week. Cement was always being used in satisfactory quantities but red earth was used instead of sand. Considering that one part of cement was being mixed with six parts of sand, red earth was satisfactory for such cement mortar as was specified in the plans.

In answer to a member of the jury witness said that the construction of the wall was similar to other walls serving similar purposes except that lime mortar was used instead of cement mortar.

Weekly Inspections.

Mr. d'Almada: I take it you were carrying out the inspections under Building Authority instructions?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. d'Almada: And you inspected the plans before making your inspection.

Witness: Yes.

Mr. d'Almada: And in the course of your inspections if you found any irregularities it would be your duty to report them?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. d'Almada: On no occasion whatever did you have to make any report as to any discrepancy of any kind.

Witness: No.

Mr. d'Almada: So far as you were concerned you were perfectly satisfied with the way in which the work was being carried on?

Witness: Yes. So far as I could judge from my weekly inspections I was satisfied.

Mr. Nanilo Hughes (engineer of the Building Ordinance Department), said that amongst his duties was the scrutinising of the plans in connection with this wall dump. He gave evidence on the plans submitted in connection with this wall. An application for the dump made in December 1922 was refused on the ground that it was an unsuitable site and another application was refused at a later date. Permission was finally given to erect the wall, because the plans appeared to be satisfactory.

The Coroner: Are you satisfied that water will not enter the wall now from above?

Witness: That is not in my department.

The Coroner: It is up to you to see that adequate precautions are taken to prevent the water from entering.

Everybody Giving Orders.

Witness: Provided proper precautions are taken to prevent further flooding of the wall it will be perfectly safe. The architects have been instructed, I believe, to take the necessary precautions.

The Coroner: Unfortunately, instructions do not carry us very far. Everyone seems to have been given instructions to every one else.

Mr. Russell: It is lack of co-ordination.

In answer to Mr. d'Almada witness said that he considered that architects were and should remain responsible for the proper drainage arrangements during construction.

In answer to the jury witness said that he considered that if the dumping had been finished and the wall completed by March 31st, the wall would not have given away, even constructed as it was.

This concluded the evidence of the enquiry, which was adjourned till this afternoon when the jury will consider and present their verdict.

Mr. A. E. Wright (Building Au-

POISON GAS.

HUMANE METHOD FOR OLD HORRORS OF BATTLE.

American Chemical Society's Resolution.

Los Angeles, August 5.—The Geneva Conference's action, banning the use of poison gas in war-time, was denounced by the Executive Committee of the American Chemical Society at its annual meeting. The resolution adopted declared, "The prohibition of chemical warfare meant the abandonment of humane methods for the old horrors of battle."—Reuter.

THE HONGKONG RESOLUTIONS.

FOOCHOW'S SUPPORT.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak has received a telegram from Foochow reading as follows:

The Chamber of Commerce, representing local British interests, compliments Hongkong. It is completely in accord with the opinions voiced and strongly supports the resolutions carried at the meeting on July 27. It stresses strong and prompt action.

Sherrett Rogers, Chairman.

SCRAPPING SHIPS FOR MOTOR CARS.

HENRY FORD'S BID ACCEPTED.

Washington, August 5.—The United States Shipping Board has decided to hand over two hundred ships to Mr. Henry Ford for scrapping on his bid of \$1,700,000.—Reuter's American Service.

AVIATION ACCIDENT.

PLANE COLLIDES WITH BALLOON ROPE.

Tokyo, August 5.—This morning while holding an air pageant at Tokorozawa commemorating the past aviation victims, an aeroplane collided with an observation balloon rope severing it. The aeroplane crashed, killing the pilot and injuring the photographer. The balloon is still flying followed by a motor car.—Reuter.

THE PRICE OF MOTOR TYRES.

A BIG INCREASE.

London, August 5.—The price of motor car tyres has increased fifteen per cent, and inner tubes twenty per cent.—Reuter.

authority P. W. D.), stated that he had inspected the site before dumping was permitted by the Building Authority. When he had given permission in September last, he assumed that any wall that was necessary would be built and fully completed, and all the dumping done before the rainy season began. It was doubtful whether this wall could have acted as a dam.

The Coroner: Do you consider it safe for them to carry on?

Witness: Yes, if they carry on with filling as suggested by Mr. Boothby. Witness added that he suggested that a certain section in the Building Ordinance should be amended to insure proper building being carried out in such cases as these.

In answer to a further question witness said that he considered that architects were and should remain responsible for the proper drainage arrangements during construction.

In answer to the jury witness said that he considered that if the dumping had been finished and the wall completed by March 31st, the wall would not have given away, even constructed as it was.

This concluded the evidence of the enquiry, which was adjourned till this afternoon when the jury will consider and present their verdict.